

Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1256. A bill to provide for the reauthorization of the breast cancer research special postage stamp, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator HUTCHISON and myself and 71 other Senate cosponsors, I rise today to offer legislation to extend the life of the Breast Cancer Research Stamp for an additional six years.

I was surprised by the U.S. Postal Service's recent rule-making which could possibly terminate the Breast Cancer Research Stamp program by next July. The Postal Service effectively decided to permit only one stamp to be issued at a time to raise funds for a specific cause.

This rule would therefore force competition for survival among a number of other potential and worthy fundraising stamps. This action would be a terrible mistake.

The Breast Cancer Research Stamp has demonstrated itself to be a highly effective and self-supporting fund-raiser.

To date, the stamp has raised \$21.1 million for research in addition to the \$60,000 the Postal Service has recovered for administrative costs.

Every year the stamp has existed, it has generated strong consumer sales. In two months of operation in fiscal year 1998, consumers bought 9.2 million stamps, generating \$700,000 for research on net sales of \$3.68 million.

In fiscal year 1999, consumers bought 101.2 million stamps, yielding 7.5 million for research on net sales of \$40.48 million.

In fiscal year 2000, consumers purchased 119.9 million stamps, garnering \$8 million for research on net sales of \$47.96 million.

In fiscal year 2001, the program continues to be vital. With two months remaining, consumers have already bought 75.2 million stamps, raising \$4.8 million for research on sales of \$30.08 million.

In total, the American people have purchased 305 million Breast Cancer Research stamps. This means that, on average, more than one stamp has been purchased for every citizen in our Nation and 100 million stamps were sold per year since the stamp was first introduced in August 1998.

Clearly, the program continues to have a strong and committed customer base.

We should also recognize that the National Cancer Institute and the Department of Defense have put these research dollars to good use by funding novel and innovative research in the area of breast cancer.

According to Dr. Richard Klausner, National Cancer Institute director, these awards benefit "over a dozen critical areas of breast cancer research."

Millions of Americans have bought the stamps to honor loved ones with the disease, to highlight their own personal battle with breast cancer, or to promote general public awareness. Virtually everywhere I travel, people tell me they buy the stamps in the hopes of helping to find a cure.

Moreover, one cannot calculate in dollars or cents the value the stamp has played in increasing the visibility of the disease and the need for additional research funding.

The life of such an extraordinary program should not prematurely end because of an administrative decision.

There is still so much more to do because this disease has far reaching effects on our nation: breast cancer remains the leading cause of cancer among women. In 2001, approximately 192,200 women will get breast cancer. This year 40,200 women will die from breast cancer. Breast cancer represents 31 percent of all new cancers faced by women. Approximately 3 million women in the United States are living with breast cancer. Of these individuals, 2 million know they have the disease, and 1 million remain unaware of their condition.

We have learned over the past few years how effective the Breast Cancer Research Stamp is at promoting public awareness of the disease. Yet, we still must reach out to the one million American women who do not know of their cancer.

Some may argue that the Breast Cancer Stamp should end so that other semi-postal stamps can have their turn at raising funds for a cause.

But it is a faulty premise that only one semi-postal stamp can succeed at a time. I believe there is room for multiple fund-raising stamps at the same time.

Every year, the Postal Service issues dozens of commemorative steps. In 2001, for example, the Postal Service sold stamps commemorating topics as various as diabetes awareness, Black Heritage, and military veterans. Many of these stamps have sold extraordinarily well.

The viability of a postage stamp depends on its appeal to postal customers. Over a three year period, the Breast Cancer Research has demonstrated a sustained and committed customer base.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation to grant the Breast Cancer Stamp another six years. Every dollar raised to fight the disease can help save lives.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1256

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF BREAST CANCER RESEARCH SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMP.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act of 2001".

(b) REAUTHORIZATION AND INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 414 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

"(g) For purposes of section 416 (including any regulation prescribed under subsection (e)(1)(C) of that section), the special postage stamp issued under this section shall not apply to any limitation relating to whether more than 1 semipostal may be offered for sale at the same time.

"(h) This section shall cease to be effective after July 29, 2008."

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall take effect on the earlier of—

(A) the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) July 29, 2002.

(c) RATE OF POSTAGE.—Section 414(b) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "of not to exceed 25 percent" and inserting "of not less than 15 percent"; and

(2) by adding after the sentence following paragraph (3) the following: "The special rate of postage of an individual stamp under this section shall be an amount that is evenly divisible by 5."

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 24, 2001, AS "FAMILY DAY—A DAY TO EAT DINNER WITH YOUR CHILDREN"

Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 139

Whereas the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol and nicotine constitute the greatest threats to the well-being of the Nation's children;

Whereas surveys conducted by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University have consistently found that children and teenagers who routinely eat dinner with their families are far less likely to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol;

Whereas teenagers who virtually never eat dinner with their families are 72 percent more likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes;

Whereas teenagers who almost always eat dinner with their families are 31 percent less likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes;

Whereas the correlation between family dinners and reduced risk for teenage substance abuse are well-documented;

Whereas parental influence is known to be 1 of the most crucial factors in determining the likelihood of substance abuse by teenagers; and

Whereas family dinners have long constituted a pillar of family life in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 24, 2001, as "Family Day—A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children";

(2) recognizes that eating dinner as a family is an important step toward raising drug-free children; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon—

(A) the parents of the children of the United States to observe the day by eating dinner with their children; and

(B) the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President I rise today with my colleague Senator GRASSLEY to introduce a resolution to designate Monday, September 24, 2001 as "Family Day: A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children." A similar resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative RANGEL.

Last year, the Senate passed the first Family Day resolution. Since that time, a number of States have followed suit. The Governors of several States—including Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Carolina, have already issued Family Day proclamations and additional States are expected to do so in the near future. Family Day has been endorsed by the National Family Partnership, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, the National Fatherhood Initiative, the National Restaurant Association, Join Together, the National Council on Family Relations, and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is also urging its member chambers to adopt Family Day.

The idea for the resolution grew out of research done by The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, CASA, a New York-based research organization led by former Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Among CASA's many projects is an annual survey of the attitudes of teens and their parents on issues related to drugs, alcohol and cigarettes.

In its past three surveys, CASA has found that the more often a child eats dinner with his or her parents, the less likely that child is to use addictive substances. The results from the 1999 survey were the most striking, revealing that teens who almost always eat dinner with their families are 31 percent less likely than the average teen to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs and that teens who virtually never eat dinner with their families are 72 percent more likely to engage in these activities.

Of course, having dinner as a family is just a proxy for spending time with kids. It is not the meat, potatoes and vegetables that alter a child's likelihood to use drugs. It is the everyday time spent with mom and dad, the two most important role models in most kids' lives.

I do not believe that this resolution will be the silver bullet to solving this Nation's drug problem. But I do feel these statistics are telling. CASA

President Joe Califano talks about "Parent Power." It is important that parents know the power they have over their children's decisions and the power that they have to deter kids from drinking, smoking or using drugs. For example, nearly half of the teens who have never used marijuana say that it was lessons learned from their parents that helped them to say no.

Unfortunately, many parents are pessimistic about their ability to keep their kids drug-free; forty-five percent admit that they are resigned to the fact that their child will use an illegal drug in the future.

This pessimism is often reinforced by news reports that indicate that while most parents say that they have talked to their kids about the dangers of drugs, only a minority of teens recall the discussion. Rather than be discouraged by this apparent disconnect, I think it should teach us an important lesson: that talking to kids about drugs ought not just be a one-time conversation. Rather, it must be an ongoing discussion.

Keeping up on children's lives, including knowing who their friends are and what they are doing after school, is critical. The experts tell us that some of the telltale signs that a child is drinking or using illicit drugs include behavior changes, change in social circle, lack of interest in hobbies and isolation from family. These changes can be subtle; picking up on them requires a watchful eye.

Eating dinner as a family will not guarantee that a child will remain drug-free. But family dinners are an important way for parents to instill their values in their children as well as remain connected with the challenges that children face and help them learn how to cope with problems and pressures without resorting to smoking, drinking or using drugs.

I sincerely hope that all of my colleagues join me to support this resolution and send a message to parents that they can play a powerful role in shaping the decisions their kids make regarding drinking, smoking and drug use.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague Senator BIDEN in introducing a bi-partisan resolution designating September 24, 2001 as "Family Day: A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children." This resolution recognizes the benefits of eating dinner as a family, especially as a way to keep children from using illegal drugs, tobacco, and alcohol.

Many of us here in this Chamber are parents, and some of us are even grand parents. We know the trials and difficulties of raising children. But we also know the rewards, as a father, one of my proudest moments is seeing the success of my children as they raise their own families. What I know, what many parents have come to realize, and what we are trying to emphasize through Family Day, is spending time with your children, having dinner with

them regularly, is one of the best ways to develop and maintain a healthy family, and encourage our children to make healthy choices.

Senator BIDEN spoke about the most recent survey from the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. And those are scary numbers, but also hopeful ones. Kids listen. Teens do recognize what their parents say. They see what their parents do. Communication is the key to all of this, and communication at the dinner table is a wonderful place for this to happen. All of this shows how essential it is for parents to get involved in their children's lives.

The family unit is the backbone of this country. Solutions to our drug problems involve all of us working together. Parents and communities must be engaged and I am committed to help making that happen. Parents need to provide a strong moral context to help our young people know how to make the right choices. They need to know how to say "no," that saying no is okay, that saying no to drugs is the right thing to do—not just the safe or healthier thing, but the right thing.

I am pleased to join with Senator BIDEN, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, and the National Restaurant Association in designating September 24, 2001, as "Family Day: A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children." I urge our colleagues to join us.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 61—TO WAIVE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970 WHICH REQUIRE THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE BY JULY 31ST

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 61

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the provisions of section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 198(a)), the Senate and the House of Representatives shall not adjourn for a period in excess of three days, or adjourn sine die, until both Houses of Congress have adopted a concurrent resolution providing either for an adjournment (in excess of three days) to a day certain or for adjournment sine die.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1158. Mr. DAYTON (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1025 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2299) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1159. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the